THURSDAY, JANIPARY 3, 1850. IN SENATE.

An unusually large number of the morials and p coming from every quarter of the Unitar, were present referred.

MISSOURI RESELUTIONS ON SLAVERY. Mr. ATCHISON presented resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, on the subject of slavery, and he asked that they be read and printed. They

are as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Misseuri, 1st. That the Federal Constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the States which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, and for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress, to legislate on the subject so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the

part of Congress, to legislate on the subject so as to affect the institution of shavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principle upon which that instrument was founded.

2d. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the citizens of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property would be an exercise of power by Congress inconsistent with the spirit upon which our federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3d. That this General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of slavery as releasing the slaveholding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slaveholding States, and authorizes them to insist on their rights under the constitution; but, for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will still sanction the application of the principle of the Missouri.compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggression upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested, and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4th. The right to prohibit slavery is any Territory belongs

cism be extinguished.

Ath. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State Government, or

them in forming their constitution for a State Government, or in their asvereign capacity as an independent State.

5th. That in the event of the passage of any act conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slaveholding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6th. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foresting resolutions.

Representatives be requested to according to the Senate concerning therein. That the Secretary of State be required to transmit a copy of the resolutions passed at this session of the General Assembly on the subject of slavery to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with the request that the same be laid before each of their respective Legislatures, and also a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[Approved March 10th, 1849.

The resolution having been read by the Secretary-Mr. BENTON. This is the proper time for me to say, what I believe to be the fact, that these resolutions do not represent the sentiments of the people of Missouri. They are a law-abiding and a Union-loving people, and have no idea of entering into combinations to resist or intimidate the legislation of Congress. The General Assembly has mistaken the sentiment of the State in adopting these resolutions and many members who voted for them, and the Governo who signed them, have since disavowed and repudiated them

I do not discuss these resolutions at this time. That dis cussion is no part of my present object. I speak of the pledge which they contain, and call it a mistake; and say, that whatever may be the wishes or the opinions of the people o Missouri on the subject of the extension or non-exten slavery to the territories, they have no idea of resisting any act of Congress on the subject. They abide the law, it comes, be it what it may, subject to the decision of the ballot box and the judiciary.

I concur with the people of Missouri in this view of their

duty, and believe it to be the only course consistent with the serms and intention of our constitution, and the only one which can save this Union from the fate of all the cenfederacies which have successively appeared and disappeared in the history of nations. Anarchy among the members, and not tyranny in the head, has been the rock on which all such confederacies have split. The authors of our present form of Government knew the danger of this rock, and they endeavored to provide against it. They formed a Union—not a league—a Federal Legislature to act upon persons, not upon States; and they provided peaceful remedies for all the questions which could arise between the people and the Government. They provided a federal judiciary to execute the federal. ral laws when found to be constitutional, and popular elec-tions to repeal them when found to be bad. They formed a Government in which the law and the popular will, and not the sword, was to decide questions; and they looked upon the first resort to the sword for the decision of such questions as the death of the Union. The old Confederation was a league, with a legislature act-

ing upon sovereignties, without power to enforce its decrees, and without union except at the will of the parties. It was was to escape from that helpless and tottering government ent constitution was formed; and no less than ten numbers of the Federalist-from the tenth to the twentieth -were devoted to the defects of the old system, and the necessity of the new one. I will read some extracts from these numbers, the joint product of Hamilton and Madison, to show the difference between the league which we abandoned and the Union which we formed-the dangers of the former and the benefits of the latter—that it may be seen that the resolutions of the General Assembly of Missouri, if carried out to their conclusions, carry back this Union to the league of the confederation-make it a rope of sand, and the sword the arbiter between the federal head and its members. Mr. B. then read as follows :

"The great and radical vice, in the structure of the exist-"The great and radical vice, in the structure of the existing confederation, is in the principle of legislation for States
or Governments, in their corporate or collective capacities,
and as contradistinguished from the individuals of which they
consist. Though this principle does not run through all the
powers delegated to the Union, yet it pervades and governs
those on which the efficacy of the rest depends. The consequence of this is, that, though in theory constitutionally binding on the members of the Union, yet in practice they are
mere recommendations, which the States observe or disregard
at their option. Government implies the power of making
laws. It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended
with a sanction, or, in other words, a negalty or nunishment with a sanction, or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. This penalty, whatever it may be, can only for disobedience. This penalty, whatever it may be, can only be inflicted in two ways—by the agency of the courts and ministers of justice, or by military force; by the coercion of the magistracy, or by the coercion of arms. The first kind can evidently apply only to man; the last kind must of necessity be employed against bodies politic, or communities or States. It is evident there is no process of a court by which their observance of the laws can, in the last resort, be enforced. Santences may be denounced against them for violations of their duty; but these sentences can only be carried into execution by the sword. In a association, where the general authority is duty; but these sentences can only be carried into execution by the sword. In an association where the general authority is confined to the collective bodies of the communities that com-pose it, every breach of the laws must involve a state of war, execution must become the only instrument of civil obedience. Such a state of things can certainly not de-serve the name of government, nor would any prudent man choose to commit his happiness to it."

Of the certain destruction of the Union when the sword is once drawn between the members of a Union and their head

"When the sword is once drawn, the passions of men of "When the sword is once drawn, the passions of men observe no bounds of moderation. The suggestions of wounded pride, the instigations of irritated resentment, would be apt to carry the States, against which the arms of the Union were exerted, to any extremes necessary to avenge the affront, or to avoid the disgrace of submission. The first war of this kind would probably terminate in a dissolution of the Union."

Of the advantage and facility of the working of the federal system, and its peaceful, efficient, and harmonious operation if the federal laws are made to operate upon citizens, and not upon States—they speak in these terms :

"But if the execution of the laws of the National Government should not require the intervention of the State Legislatures; if they were to pass into immediate operation upon the citizens themselves, the particular Governments could not interrupt their progress without an open and violent exertion of unconstitutional power. They would be obliged to act, and in such manner as would leave no doubt that they had encroached on the retironal rights. An experiment of this nature would on the national rights. An experiment of this nature would always be hazardous in the face of a constitution in any degree always be hazardous in the face of a constitution in any degree competent to its own defence, and of a people enlightened enough to distinguish between a legal exercise and an illegal usurpation of authority. The success of it would require not merely a factious majority in the Legislature, but the concurrence of the courts of justice, and of the body of the people. It the judges were not embarked in a conspiracy with the Legislature, they would pronounce the resolutions of such a majority to be contrary to the supreme law of the land, unconstitutional and void. If the people were not tainted with the spirit of their State representatives, they as the natural grant spirit of their State representatives, they, as the natural guardians of the constitution, would throw their weight into the national scale, and give it a decided preponderance in the

Of the ruinous effects of these civil wars among the members of a republican confederacy, and their disastrous influence upon the cause of civil liberty itself throughout the world,

It is impossible to read the history of the petty republies of Greece and Italy, without feeling sensations of disgust and horror at the distractions with which they were continuthey were kept continually vibrating between the extremes of tyranny and anarchy. From the discretes which disfigure the annals of those republics, the advocates of destism have drawn arguments, not only against the forms o

And again they say : "It must carry its agency to the persons of the citizens. It must stand in need of no intermediate legislation; but must itself be empowered to employ the arm of the ordinary magistrate to execute its own resolutions. The majesty of the national authority must be manifested through the medium of ncy to the persons of the citizens.

After reading these extracts, Mr. B. said : It was to get rid of the evils of the old Confederation that the presen Union was formed; and, having formed it, they who formed t undertook to make it perpetual, and for that purpose had ecourse to all the sanctions held sacred among men—com-nands, prohibitions, oaths. The States were forbid to mands, prohibitions, oaths. The States were form to form compacts or agreements with each other; the constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it, were declared to be the supreme law of the land; and all authorities, State and Federal, legislative, executive, and judicial, were to be sworn to support it. The resolutions which have been read contradict all this, and the General Assembly mistook their own purposes as much as their mistook the sentiments of the own powers as much as they mistook the sentiments of the people of Missouri when they adopted them.

people of Missouri when they adopted them.

This is all that I shall say at present. I make no objection to the reception or printing of these resolutions. My only object, at present, is to make and save the two points, first, that the General Assembly mistook the sentiments of the people of Missouri in adopting these resolutions; secondly, that they mistook their own powers in doing so.

Mr. ATCHISON. As no objection has been taken to the printing of the resolutions, I have but one word to say; and that is merely to express an opinion that the people of the State of Missouri, when the time arrives, will prove to all mentions.

all mankind that every sentiment contained in these resoluons from first to last will be sustained by them. The question then being taken upon the motion to print,

was agreed to. On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the Senate proceeded to the ponsideration of Executive business; and, after some times spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE STATE OF DESERET. Mr. BOYD asked the general consent of the House to pre-sent the Constitution and memorial of the State of Deseret, asking for admission as a State into the Union, or that Conress might extend to them such form of civil government as ey may deem just. These papers he desired to have referred

o the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Bern also presented the credentials of Mr. Barntt, Representative from the State of Deseret, which he asked to Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, objected to the reception f these papers, and called for the regular order of the day.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular order of busines

ander the resolution of Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, passed on Monday last, was the election of Clerk. Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, asked leave to offer a joint resolution to provide for the election of Chaplains to the two Houses of Congress. It being objected to, the resolution could

Mr. BAKER desired to present the credentials of Hugh N. Smith, of Santa Fe, and the evidence of his having been elected a Delegate to Congress by the people of the Territory of New Mexico; and asked that these documents be referred the Committee of Elections. Mr. JONES objected.

Mr. BAKER presented the point of order, that, as he had offered the credentials of a gentleman claiming a seat in the House, it was a question of privilege, and entitled to con-VOTING FOR CLERK.

The SPEAKER was of the opinion that it was not a ques-ion of privilege, and stated that the first business in order election of Clerk, and invited nominations to nade for said office; when the following were made:

By Mr. Ashmun, Thomas J. Campbell, of Tennessee By Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, John W. Forney,

Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Booth, Calvin W. Philleo, of Connecticut. By Mr. Holmes, Samuel L. Gouverneur, of Virginia. By Mr. White, John H. C. Mudd, of Maryland. Mr. CROWELL, Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania. By Mr. THURMAN, DeWitt Clinton Clarke.
By Mr. Sackett, Philander B. Prindle, of New York.
By Mr. Bingham, B. B. French, of the District of Co.

By Mr. HEBARD, Solomon Foote, of Vermont By Mr. GOODENOW, Samuel P. Benson, of Maine. The SPEAKER appointed the following gentlemen tel rs: Messrs. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Haralson, of Georgia, and White, of New York.

The House then proceeded to vote, viva voce, for its Clerk.

The following is the result of the first vote:

John W. Forney received L. Gouverneur Solomon Foote.....

The following is the vote in detail:

For T. J. Campbell,-Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey,

Baker, Bennett, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calyin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, N. Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gott, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Howe, James L. Johnson, D. P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Marshall, McGaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Moore, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Owen, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rumsey, Schenck, Schermer, Horn, Schoolcraft, Sheppard, Silvester, Sprague, Stanly, Alexander H. Stevens, Taylor, Toombs, Underhill, Vinton, Watkins, Williams, Wilson, and Winthrop.
For J. W. Forney.—Messrs. Alberston, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, A. G. Brown, William J. Brown, Buel, Cable, Geo. A. Caldwell, Carter, Cleveland, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, Isham G. Harris, Samson W. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Joh Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, R. M. McLane, McMullen, McWillie, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wood, Woodward, and Young.
For C. W. Philleo.—Messrs. Allee, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Julian, P. King, Tuck, and Wilmot.
For N. Sargent.—Messrs. Carroll, Hunter, and Horace

ings, Julian, P. King, Tuck, and Wilmot.
For N. Sargent.—Messrs. Carroll, Hunter, and Horace Mann.
For P. B. Prindle.—Messrs. Alexander, Jackson, Matte-

on, and Sackett.
For S. L. Gouverneur.—Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Holmes, For S. L. Gouverneur.—Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Rollies, McQueen, and Wallace.

For J. H. C. Mudd.—Messrs. Campbell, Alexander Evans, Morehead, Rose, Spalding, John B. Thompson, and White.

For L. P. Benson.—Messrs. Goodenow and Otis.

For Solomon Foote.—Messrs. Hebard and Root.

For DeWit C. Clarke.-Messrs. Meacham and Thurman. There being no choice, another vote was taken with a result

ourning but little from the above.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the House adjourned till o-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1850.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of the correspondence with the Lady of Sir John Franklin, relative to the expedition under is command to the Arctic regions, for the discovery of a 'northwest passage;" which was read. On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, the message was

eferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to A large number of memorials, petitions, &c. were presented and appropriately referred.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. Mr. CASS called up for consideration the following reso into, submitted by him on a previous day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. CASS rose and addressed the Senate as follows Mr. President, I do not know that this resolution will be opposed. It is one of inquiry only, not of action. But as I should not have introduced it, had I not intended to ask the opinion of the Senate upon the subject, whatever may be the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as the easure is not a usual one, I deem it proper briefly to state

the reasons which have induced me to propose it.

The intercourse subsisting between the independent nations of the world, where not regulated by special conventional arrangemen's, is regulated by each for itself, subject to the established principles of the law of nations. The great improvement in the mechanical arts and the general progress of the
age, united to that spirit of enterprise, commercial and
none higher or holier than these. age, united to that spirit of enterprise, commercial and cientific, which was never more active in itself nor more usefully employed than now, have given increased energy to this intercourse, and, having in effect broken down the barriers of mass of mankind." "Self-government is the natural governspace, which separated nations, and have opened each to the | ment of man." knowledge and business of all.

slight, uniting them together into one great political fan The internal agitations or external dangers which thre one, cannot be indifferent to the other members of this w one; cannot be indifferent to the other members of this wide-spread community. The sge is an inquiring and an observing one; and the facility and rapidity of communication, among the proudest triumphs of human knowledge, come powerfully in aid of this disposition to judge and approve or censure passing events, as their character and circumstances may justi-fy. This public opinion, embodied by the press in the daily fy. This public opinion, embodied by the press in the journals it pours forth, is borne through the civilized w

pronouncing the judgment of the present day and anticipating that of posterity. There is none so high as to be beyond its bation. The frontiers of a country may be armed at its approach; but it will pass them. It may be checked, but it cannot be stopped. It is stronger than the bayonet, vigilant than the suspicions of despotism.

The diplematic relations subsisting between two cou

The diplomatic relations substantly between two containing are maintained only by political agents, such as ambassadors, ministers, or charges, reciprocally sent for that purpose. At the commencement of this Government we had but few of these functionaries, and those we had were confined to the principal European Courts. They have been gradually creased in number, till twenty-seven of them are now authori by the statute book to be employed. Still there are important countries, even in Europe, where no American representa-tive has ever been sent; and others, among which is Austria, where they have been sent but recently. In some cases, and indeed they are not few, this interchange of diplomatic agents is rather a matter of courtesy than of positive utility, either commercial or political. After a treaty of commerce is formed, or after it is ascertained that a satisfactory one cannot be formed, the relations between us and some of these countri would go on, as indeed they have gone on, with nothing to interrupt their harmony and good understanding, because the points of contact are few and exposed to few difficulties. Such is our condition with respect to Austria, which has but one port, that of Trieste, where we have any commerce wor-thy of the name, the usual value of which I find is about \$1,700,000. The ancient Queen of the Adriatic still looks out upon the waters; but she is herself a melancholy spectacle. her prosperity having departed with her independence. The iron rule of Austria has left to Venice little but the remem brance of her former magnificence and the oppressive sense of her present degradation. But in these ports, and wherever else, if any where, they may be necessary, consuls would perform the commercial functions; their positions not being at all affected by any change of diplomatic relations short of a state of war.

I do not pretend, by this glance at our intercourse with Austria, that I propose this measure on the ground that an American representative is unnecessary at the Court of Vienna. I trust, if we carry it to its practical result, that we shall be influenced by much higher considerations than that. I allude to this topic merely to show that a great act of national duty may be performed without the sacrifice of any national interest whatever.

Nor does the interruption of diplomatic intercourse give any

just cause of offence. There is no abligation to establish or to continue it. Either is a mere question of courtesy or con-venience; and a considerable portion of the missions of Europe remence; and a considerable portion of the missions of Ediope are maintained from feelings of comity, arising out of the affinity of kindred Governments and of an indisposition to exhibit what is there considered a mark of disrespect for a Court, however limited the sphere of its authority, by excluding it from the family of sovereigns associated by diplomatic representation. The eighteenth century was prolific in the personal memoirs of active diplomatists, and no American can peruse them without being amazed at the utter insignifi cance of the various topics which engaged their attention, and which were swelled into consequence by the passions and interests of the retainers of corrupt Courts. They are subjects beneath contempt, and their influence upon the fate of nation is buried with the men who gave them a factitious importance He who rises from the perusal of one of these records of human follies can no longer wonder at the remark of a Swedish statesman, that it took very little wisdom to govern the world

as the world was then governed.

But, sir, while I maintain that the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Austria would give the Government of that country no just cause of offence, I do not seek to deny or conceal that the motives for the adoption of this measure will be unacceptable and peculiarly obnoxious to the feelings of a Power proverbially haughty in the days of its prosperity, and rendered more susceptible by recent events, which have despendent of the contract o troyed much of its ancient prestige, and compelled it to call for Russian aid in the perilous circumstances where the noble efforts of Hungary to assert her just rights had placed the oppressor. On the contrary, the course I propose would lose half its value were any doubts to rest upon the motives that

And, certainly, were they not open to the day, I should not look for that cordial approbation which I now anticipate from the American people for this first effort to rebuke by public opinion, expressed through an established Government, in the name of a great republic, atrocious acts of despotism, by which human liberty and life have been sacrificed, under circumstances of audacious contempt for the rights of mankind, and the sentiments of the civilized world, without a parallel even in this age of warfare between the oppressors and the oppressed. I say this first effort: for, though the principle of public disapprobation, in situations not very dissimlar, may be traced in the proceedings of at least one of the representative bodies of Europe, I do not recollect that any formal act has been adopted rendering the censure more signal and enduring. If we take the first step in this noble cause, where physical force, with its flagitious abu more for the preservation of human rights where they exist, and for their recovery where they are lost.

Mr. President, I do not mistake the true position of my country, nor do I seek to exaggerate her importance by these suggestions. I am perfectly aware that, whatever we may do or say, the immediate march of Austria will be onward in the cause of despotism, with a step feebler or firmer, as resistance may appear near or remote, till she is stayed by one of those upheavings of the people, which is as sure to come as that man longs for freedom, and longs to strike the blow which shall make it his.

Pride is blind and power tenacious; and Austrian pride and power, though they may quail before the signs of the times, before barricades and fraternization, by which streets are made fortresses, and armies revolutionists; new but mighty engines in popular warfare will hold out in their citadel till the last extremity. But many old things are passing away, and Austrian despotism will pass away in its turn. Its bulwarks will be shaken by the rushing of mighty winds, by the voice of the world, wherever its indignant expression is not restrained by the kindred sympathies of arbitrary power.

I desire, sir, not to be misunderstood; I do not mean that in all the revolutionary struggles which political contests bring on, it would be expedient for other Governments to express their feelings of interest or sympathy. I think they should not; for there are obvious considerations which forbid such action, and the value of this kind of moral interposition would be diminished by its too frequent recurrence. It should be re-served for great events—events marked by great crimes and oppression on the one side, and great exertions and misfortunes on the other, and under circumstances which carry with them the sympathies of the world, like the partition of Poland or the subjugation of Hungary. We can offer public congratulations, as we have done, to people crowned by success in their struggle for freedom. We can offer our recognition of their independence to others, as we have done, while yet the effort was pending. Have we sympathy only for the fortu-nate? Or is a cause less sacred or less dear because it is prostrated in the dust by the foot of power? Let the noble sentiments of Washington, in his spirit-stirring reply to the French Minister, answer these questions: "Born in a land of liberty, my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly excited whensoever, in any coun-If reely confess that I shall hail the day with pleasure when this Government, reflecting the true sentiments of the people, shall express its sympathy for struggling millions, seeking, in circumstances of peril and oppression, that liberty which was given to them by God, but has been wrested from them by man. I do not see any danger to the true independence of nations by such a course; and indeed I am by no means certain that the free interchange of public views in this solemn manner would not go far towards checking the progress of oppression and the tendency to war. Why, sir, the very discussion in high places, and free places. (and here is an expectation of a Government is called for by circumstances, sound public opinion is ready to preclaim its sentiments, and no reserve is imposed upon their expression. It is common to this country, and to every country where liberal institutions. oppression and the tendency to war. Why, sir, the very discussion in high places, and free places, (and here is one of them,) even where discussion is followed by no act, is itself a great element of retributive justice to punish it, when an atrocious deed is done, and a great element of moral power to restrain it when some and the company of the co restrain it when such a deed is contemplated. I claim for our country no exemption from the decrees of these tribunals; and when we are guilty of a tithe of the oppression and cruelty which have made the Austrian name a name of reproach through the world, I hope we shall receive, as we shall well

merit, the opprobrium of mankind.

I anticipate with confidence the cordial support of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky in this effort; I will not doubt it; though I am afraid, from a somewhat playful re mark he made the other day that he is a more zealous disci-ple of the stand-still school than he was some years since, when he proved himself the noble advocate of South American and of Grecian freedom. I have just renewed my recol-lection of what the honorable Senator said and did upon those memorable occasions; though, indeed, both the one and the other were deeply imprinted upon my memory, as they are yet upon the hearts of his countrymen. Among the many splen.

"I have no commiseration for princes," was his character-

"It ought to animate us," he said upon another occasion.

o the level of beasts.

"Every where," he says at another time, "the interes in the Grecian cause is selt with the deepest intensity, expressed in every form, and increases with every new day and passing hour;" and he puts en emphatic question emphatically, which I repeat to him, and to every one, if there be any one, who hesitates to keep on a line, as Mr. Canning said, with the opinions of his countrymen: "And are the representatives of the people alone to be insulated from the common moral atmosphere of the world." These sentiments ere of the world " These sentiments mon moral atmosphere of the world?" These sentiments have no connexion with the recognition of independence, not olitical act. They belong to man, wherever he may

The honorable Senator describes in burning words the cru-elties of Spanish and Turkish warfare. In Murillo we have the very prototype of Haynsu, and recent Austrian enormi-ties may be read in the enormities powerfully portrayed almost thirty years ago; and this apostrophe comes to close the re-capitulation: "Are we so mean, so base, so despicable, that we may not attempt to express our horror and our indignation at the most brutal and atrocious war that ever stained the earth or shocked high Heaven ?"

earth or shocked high Heaven?"
And I am happy also to anticipate the cordial co-operation of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who, upon a recent occasion, expressed his sympathy for down-trodden Hungary, and his abhorrence of despotic sway, in a strain of indignant elequence which would have done honor to the elder Pitt, in the brightest days of his intellect. "We have 'had all our sympathies much interested," he truly said, "in the Hungarian efforts for liberty. We have all wept at its failure. We thought we saw a more rational hope of estab-Hishing independence in Hungary than in any other part of Europe where the question has been in agitation within the last twelve months. But despotic power from abroad has intervened to suppress it."

And the honorable Senator, in scathing terms, which will touch a chord in the hearts of all his countrymen, rebukes the Russian Emperor for his insolent demand of the fugitives who had sought refuge within the Turkish frontier :

"Gentlemen," he says, "there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than lightning, whirlwind, or earth-quake. That is, the threatened indignation of the whole civil-

"The whole world will be the tribunal to try him, [the Russian Emperor,] and he must appear before it and hold up his hand and plead, and abide its judgment."

"Nor let him, nor let any one, imagine that mere force can subdue the general sentiment of mankind. It is much more likely to extend that sentiment and to destroy that power which he most desires to establish and secure."

"And now, gentlemen, let us do our part; let us understand the position in which we stand, as the great Republic of the world, at the most interesting era of the world. Let us consider the mission and the destiny which Providence seems to have designed us for, and let us take care of our own conduct, that, with irreproachable hands and hearts void of duct, that, with irreproachable hands and hearts void of offence, we may stand up, whenever and wherever called upon, and with a voice not to be disregarded, say this shall not be

These were noble words, and nobly spoken; and he wh does not feel his blood course more rapidly through his veins as he reads them has little in common with the freemen of this proad land. Well was the honorable Senator saluted with 'tremendous cheerings," for he spoke to the hearts of his uditors, when he said :

" For my part, at this moment I feel more indignant at re cent events connected with Hungary than at all those which have passed in her struggle for liberty. I see that the Emperor of Russia demands of Turkey that the aoble Kossuth and his companions shall be given up, and I see that this demand is made in derision of the law of nations."

Here comes another episode in the story of this flagitious abuse of power. Kossuth, the Washington of Hungary, ione of those men whose great qualities are brought out by perilous times. He learned to hate oppression in an Austrian dungeon, where, while he lost his health, he learned also o prize the value of Liberty, and in the solitude of his cell to devote himself to her cause; and nobly did he fulfil his mis sion, till domestic treachery and Russian power prostrated the hopes of freedom, and he was driven to seek shelter from the vengeance of Christian Powers within the dominion of the successor of the Impostor of Mecca. And then was exhibit ed that contemptuous disregard of the feelings of the world so powerfully described by the Senator from Massachusetts, i the demand upon an independent nation that the expatriated leader, with his little band of faithful followers, should be surendered to the enemies of his country, a holocaust upon the ous suspense the progress and issue of this demand, as insoent as it was wicked, upon the Turkish Government. twelve years since I saw the present Sultan, then a lad sitting by the side of his father, the great Osmanlis reformer, cross by the side of his latiner, the great Osmania reformer, cross-ing the Bosphorus in a splendid caique, surrounded with all the imposing pageantry of eastern magnificence. Little did I then anticipate that the lovers of freedom through the world would ever look to the heir of the Othmans to save Christian patriots from the fangs of Christian monarchs. We do no know the threats that were menaced, nor the inducements of-fered; but both the one and the other were no doubt proportioned to the intensity of the passions to be glutted by render of the victims. But the effort was vain. The Divan, faithful to the traditions of eastern hospitality, if not to the ob-ligations of the law of nations, firmly refused the delivery of the fugitives, and thus spared us another "deluge of blood, great Roman historian, in this sad drama of a nation's overthrow. The latest accounts we have restrained by moral considerations, we shall add to the value of the lesson of 1776, already so important to the world, and destined to become far more so, by furnishing one guaranty the going on, with no prospect of an amicable solution of the question; and this wanton violation of the most sacred rights may yet furnish a pretext for the march of another Russian army and of another attempt to drive the Turks from Europe and to seize Constantinople. The Mahometan has shown himself a better Christian than the Russian, and has won the approbation of an enlightened age. Success be with him in

But, sir, with their powerful sympathies for human suffering, the people of this country, though ardently attached to the principles of rational liberty, are no political propagandists. They do not undertake to judge what forms of government are best adapted to the condition of the other nations of the earth, and least of all to attempt the establishment elseich a warfare where of their own. To maintain that practical freedom cannot be enjoyed under a constitutional monarchy, would be to contradict our own observation and the experience of some o We know that the most enlightened nations of the earth. republic is best for us, and therefore we have it. Let those who believe that a constitutional monarch is best for them en-joy it, without the dictation of any other Power. But, beween Governments like these, and the despotism which overhadows—overwhelms, I may say—some of the fairest por-tions of the Old World, where power is the only rule of right for the governors, and obedience the only resource for the governed, there is a difference as marked and as wide as is he difference in their effects upon the character, and progress and prosperity of man. The former, when they fulfil their legitimate duties, commend themselves to our good wishes nd respect. There is no American, true to the political faith of our fathers, who does not sincerely desire the renovation of the latter and the restoration of the oppressed masses to the

ights and dignity of human nature. Here is an empire of freemen, separated by the broad At-lantic from the contests of force and opinion, which seem to succeed each other like the waves of the ocean in the mighty changes going on in Europe : twenty millions of people, en-joying a measure of prosperity which God in his providence as granted to no other nation of the earth. With no interest o warp their judgments, with neither prejudice nor animos ty to excite them, and with a public opinion as free as the air they breathe, they can survey these events as dispassionately as is compatible with that natural sympathy for the op-pressed which is implanted in the human breast. Think you not, sir, that their voice, sent from these distant shores, would cheer the unfortunate onward in their work; would rage them, while bearing their evils, to bear them bravely as men who hope; and, when driven to resist, by a pressure no longer to be borne, to exert themselves as men all upon the effort ' But, where no demonstration of interest Our declaration of independence has laid the foundation of mighter changes in the world than any event since the spirit of the crusades precipitated Europe upon Asia with zealous but mistaken views of religious duty.

The very last packet has brought us the London Times, of December 7, which contains an address to Lord John Russell and to Lord Palmerston, from eighty-three members of the English Houses of Lords and Commons, requesting the interference of the British Government to endeavor to restrain that of Austria from further butchery ; for that, in plain words, s the design of the movement. I beg leave to read this paper, which, though drawn with some reserve, the better probably to attain the object, leaves no doubt of the opinion of the signers respecting the condition of Hungary and the character of the events which placed her there :

"We, the undersigned, desire to express to your Lordhips, and through your Lordships to the rest of her Majesty's dential servants, the deep interest which we have taken in the contest which has been recently carried on between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of Austria. Not less deep is the interest which we now take in the final settlement of the question at issue between them, and in the permanent pacifiquestion at most between them. Sincerely attached to the liber-cation of that great country. Sincerely attached to the liber-ties of our own country, the final establishment of which is lue to the successful termination of struggles analogous to

those which have been made rom time to time in Hungary with equal sincerity desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, we are fully sensible of the great importance that the settlement of the questions at same should be effected in a manner and upon terms satisfactory to the Hungarian nation, not only for the sake of Hungary herself, but because we apprehend that a settlement unsatisfactory to the country will sow the seed of renewed disconten, may lead to fresh local disturbances, and by the local disturbance of so large an element of the European system, may endanger the tranquillity of the whole.

the whole. "The objects of the undersigned are internal liberty, no The objects of the undersigned are internal liberty; national independence, European peace. For the attainment of these objects we trust the Court of Vienna will bear in mind that the satisfaction and contentment of Hungary will afford the greatest security. Considering, however, the means by which the authority of the House of Hapsburg has been reestablished, the undersigned are of opinion that the occasion which the authority of the House of Hapsburg has been reestablished, the undersigned are of opinion that the occasion
permits, even if it does not call for, the intervention of Great
Britain in counselling the austrian Government respecting the
exercise of its restored executive power. With respect to the
mode and opportunity of interaring, the undersigned offer no
specific opinion, but we hope the her Majesty's Government
will not shrink from suggesting to that of Austria, that since
Republican France has abolished capital punishment for political offences, it will not be wise to be a contrast to be
drawn unfavorable to the elemency of Manarchical Governments. Signed by 83 members, Peers and Commoners."

The allusion is to the means by which the Activity of the

The allusion "to the means by which the authority of the House of Hapsburg has been re-established," and to the occaion, if not the duty of intervention by Great Britain," is significant enough of the deep feeling of indignation at the cruelties of the Austrian Government, and of the arriety among the English people that they should be prevented. We also desire the same result for the future, but we believe that that result would be best attained by the world's ensure of the past.

What then, sir, are the circumstances in the conduct of the Austrian Government, which have brought down upon it the reprobation of the civilized world. The history of the Hungarian effort and its deplorable result are too recent and wide-spread, and have awakened too deep an interest in our whole country, to render a detailed review necessary upon whole country, to render a detailed review necessary upon this occasion. I shall merely glance at some of the more prominent facts, but enough to give the true character of one of the most atrocious political acts of modern times.

Hungary was an independent nation, having no political connexion at all with Austria except in the person of the sove-

eign, who was common to both. The reigning Austrian nily was called to the Hungarian throne, by election, some hree centuries ago, and we are told by a standard review, a high and neutral authority, that "the pedigree of their im-munities during that long space continued unimpaired." The compact between the Hungarian people and their Monarch declares that "Hungary is a country free and independent in her entire system of legislation and government ; tha his predecessors had done, and as are as the 11th of April, 1848, he solemnly renewed his adhesion to it, with the guaranty of a Ministry responsible to the Diet; that plath, of English origin, by which European liberal politician so the sovereign with the direction of public affairs in conformity with the will of the nation. This was the constitution Hungary, and thus was it secured. It guarantied national independence, Hungarian laws and officers, and Hungarian administration of the affairs of the country. In these days of the violation of the most sacred rights, there has been no violation more signal or atrocious than the annihilation of violation more signal or atroctous than the annimation of the rights of this high-spirited people, once the bulwark of christendom. A charte octroyee, the work of an Austrian Cabinet, struck down their liberties at one stroke, and left them—as a kindred expedient, kindred in its objects though not in its form, left our fathers-no choice but submission of

These chartes octroyée are becoming quite factionable in the world of arbitrary power—awakened from its long slumber by the thunders of popular indignation—and particularly since the restoration of the Bourbons, that family which was since the restoration of the Bourbook, that failing which was the very impersonation of the doctrine of the divine right of kings; and they mark significantly the utter contempt for the sovereignty of the people which is engraved upon the hearts of all the lovers of the good old time, when there were jut two classes in the world, those born to govern and those forn to be governed. We first heard of them as the foundation of national freedom, when the declaration of rights, proposed by the Provisional Government of France on the overthiow Napoleon, was presented to Louis 18th for his solemn adhe sion. He rejected this act of popular power, holding on to his divine right; but, as the restoration would have been placed in hazard without some security for the liberties of the French people, this plan of a charte octroyée was resorted to; a charter granted by the sovereign, emanating from his gracious penevolence, and giving to the nation certain rights, not be cause it was entitled to claim them, but because he was kinddisposed to limit his own hereditary authority, and to allow his beloved people to be a little less oppressed than they had been in the good old days of arbitrary power. And this is a charte octroyee, by which, when the fears of kings prompt them to make concessions to popular movement, their divine right is reserved for future use, and the sovereignty of the people practically rebuked and denied. The lesson was too cious to be lost, and Prussia and other States have followed he example ; and human rights are octroyée, given, doled out, as the fears or caprice of a single man may dictate.

Well, sir, the Austrian Ministry was seized with sion for political unity; by which, at the sacrifice of all those feelings-prejudices, if you please-the growth of centuries, stronger to the monarchy, they were to become one people, homogeneous in nothing but in an imperial decree. A charte octroyée was got up for the occasion, and by akind of political legerdemain, if not as dexterous, at least as rapid as the feats of the necromancer, all the traits of nationality, cherished by the associated members of the monarchy were swept away, and they all became Austrians by this ac of arbitrary power, as offensive to their pride as it was subvrsive of their rights. Hungary was to disappear from the map of indepen-dent nations, and all its institutions were placed at the mercy of a foreign Court; and while the empty forn of a kind of representation was given to her in a jarring Assembly, divided by language, races, and interests, all substantial power was reserved to the Emperor and his Cabinet. But Kossuth has himself depicted the condition of his coun-

try, in words of truth and power, which appeal to every "Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most ty-

rannical oppression and cruelties, unleard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years through adversities so numerous, were able to arouse her to resist the fatal stroke, aimed at her very life, to enable her o repulse the tyrannical assaults of the ungrateful Hapsburgs or accept the struggle for life, honor, and liberty forced upon her."

She did accept it; and the Hungarian people rose as one nan to resist these gross aggressions, and their gallant exer ions would in all probability have been crowned by success had not the common sympathy of despotism crought a new enemy into the field. The Russian scented the blood from afar, and Hungary fell like Poland, before the Cossack and the Pandour, an everlasting reproach to the contemners of the laws of God and man, who accomplishe these

The issue was made known to the Czar by his General, in despatch whose brevity Sparta might here envied : "Hungary lies at the feet of your Majesty." Memorable words, and to be remembered in all future tire. The foot of one man upon ten millions of people. Imr. rial arrogance can go no further. He who does not instir tively and indignantly no further. He who does not have or used the Declaration of scorn such pretensions would have or used the Declaration of Independence on this side of the war, and the Great Charter of King John on the other.

of King John on the other.

I have presented this brief revier of Hungarian rights and rongs, not as the direct motive or the adoption of this resoution—that I choose to put upor another ground, the ground of atrocious cruelty-but because I desire to take from Austrian advocates, if there are anyin this country-I know there are none in this Senate-the last excuse for these violations of the common feelings of our nature, by showing that the folly. He who does not keep himself upon the line of knowntack upon Hungarian independence was as reckless and unledge will soon find the world ahead of him, and that his asof the common feelings of our nature, by showing that the justifiable as were the cruelties inflicted upon the Hungarian

the age are to sheek the effusion of blood; to stop these judi-cial murders for political offences, so styled—often indeed, as

Mr. President, there is one topic I desi honor to our common nature by their noble qualities to secure the blessings of freedom to their country. It is honorable to France and England that political martyrs are no longer considered by public opinion as vile malefactors, and I believe not a drep of blood has been shed in either country for offence of this resolution. I trust, sir, that these views the object of this resolution. The many of the papers, and in the airusions I have seen in many of the papers in the pa when placed in competition with Austrian judges and generals.

Palmerston, after crossing the Turkish frontier, and when he feared the Porte would yield to the menaces of Russia, and would be given in his favor. I have known him since his while refusing to save his life by becoming a renegade to his boyhood, and mutual regard and kindness have always subreligion, he makes this powerful appeal :

bably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians, who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecution. It conjure your excellency, in the name of the Most High, toput a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation.

put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation; and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

"As to my people, my loved and noble country, must she perish forever? Shall she, unaided and unencouraged, be abandoned to annihilation by her tyrants?

"God's will be done! I am prepared to die." * * * "Once Governor of a generous people, I leave no heritage to my children. They shall at least have an unsullied name."

We are told that " many of the towns which are marked on the map have cessed to exist;" some of them with twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants. I can afford but one extract for the deeds of the Austrian butcher, better known by that epithet than by the name of Haynau, but that distinction would have given him power and place under Nero:

"Haynau put thirteen Hungarian peasants to the rack one fter the other, to force them to tell the truth concerning an apparently fortified town." They all met death true to their country.

I had taken a memorandum of the letter of a Hungarian lady, who was flogged in a public square after her husband had committed suicide, and her son been compelled to enter as a soldier into the Austrian army; but I forbear, having nopleasure in this retrospection of human suffering. Even the Cologne Gazette, subject to Prussian when alluding to the terrible scenes at Arad, and while speak-ing with reserve, sufficiently indicates its sentimentt. It says:

"We pass over the ground of these capital sentences. They, re the same as those assigned by the Austrian courts-martial," Maryrs and victims, there were noble examples among them of firmness and patiotism which will illustrate the pages of Hungarian history in all time to come. Prominent among these was Batthyani, reveed through Hungary, and who was condemned by an Austrian court to the punishment of death. Previous to the revolution he had held a high office, which

his country was at his heart, and her name upon his lips, as death closed the scene of Austrian vengeance.
forever," were the last words he uttered. Now, sir, I say it without reserve, that a Power thus setting at defiance the opinion of the world, and violating the best feelings of our nature in the very wantonness of success-ful cruelty, has no bond of union with the American people. The sooner the diplomatic intercourse is dissolved, and dissolved with marks of indignant seprobation, the sooner shall she is not subject to any other people, or any other State; solved with marks of indignant seprobation, the sooner shall but that she should have her own separate existence and we perform an act of public duty which at home and abroad 'her own constitution, and should be governed by Kings will meet with feelings of kindred sympathy from all, wherecrowned according to her national laws and customs."
This article the Austrian Emperor swore to preserve, as all mercies of an Austrian Power. I have already said that at least one representative body in Europe had pursued a course not very dissimilar to this, in order to mark with their disapprobation a palpable violation of national rights under circumstances of peculiar injustice, originating in the basest cupidity. It was the Chamber of Deputies of France, which, to their honor, year after year, condemned the last partition by which

the remant of Poland, all that was left of the land of Sobieski and Kosciusko, was broken into provinces, and, seized by the same triple combination, doomed to infamy by the first division of that unfortunate kingdom. The answer to the King's speech was the occasion usually taken by the Chamber to express their opinion upon grave questions of policy, foreign and domestic; and for some years during the reign of Louis Philippe a reproof was thus annually administered to the royal spoilers; a reproof which excited much sensation in Europe, and was known to give much offence to the high personages thus arraigned at the bar of public opinion. I believe that for some time this expression of condemnation by the Chamber, if it did not interrupt, rendered very precarious diplomatic relations between France and Russia; which latter Power seemed to be pecuiarly sensitive to these rebukes for the adoption of a truly Muscovite process of national aggrandizement. One of these paragraphs, that in the address of January, 1840, I will here introduce, not only on account of the proper sentiments it contains, but to show that the Chamber felt free to censure a great act of injustice in terms not less forcible than just:

injustice in terms not less forcible than just:

"In all the questions which divide the world, France invokes but justice; she demands only the respect due to all rights. Can she cease to recall to Europe those of the ancient Polish nation, and the guaranties that repeated treaties gave to a generous people, whose misfortune time seems only to aggravate?"

I am gratified at being able to refer to this example of representative firmness, and, though I do not seek to disguise that our action, if we act at all, will extend the principle further than it was carried in France, still the feeling of national sympathy for national wrongs was at the foundation of the mevement there, as it will be here. We have many good men among us who are alarmed at any proposition for public action, unless the very same thing has been done, here or elsewhere. If the case is not in the books, no remedy can be applied, however imperious the circumstances. They have an intuitive dread of progress; believing that what has been done has been well done, and ought to be done again, and that nothing else should be done.

This spirit of standing still—conservatism, I believe, is the fashionable name for it in England, and is becoming so here, while both the moral and physical world is giving evidence that change is one of the great laws of nature—little becomes a country like ours, which is advancing in the career of improvement with an accelerated pace unknown in the history orld. Standing still! Wh follow the example of the Jewish leader, and say to the sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou moon in the valley of Ajalon, and expect to be obeyed, as to expect that this country would yield to this sentiment of immobility, and stand still in that mighty work of improvement, material and intellectual, which it has been doing for generations, and will be called upon to do for generations yet to come.

Let not the timid be alarmed; where there is free inquiry, there is no danger. There is a fund of practical good sense, as well as a deep moral and religious feeling in the people of this country, which will hold on to our institutions, not with blind tenacity, but with a firm resolution to maintain them; and, whilst wisely admitting improvement, rejecting impracticable and dangerous projects, often originating in ho est though mistaken views, let us not fear the progress of opinion. The world is probably yet very far from its extreme point of improvement. Before that is reached, many a project will be proposed and rejected, many an experiment ied and failed; and a spirit of investigation will be abroad, dangerous only when met by force instead of argument.

I am not going to reason with this feeling, which would have enjoined upon our fathers to stand still and suffer, in-stead of rushing into the danger of a revolution, not only be-

Chamber may divest this proposition of half its terrors. The other half may be safely left to time. They will gradually learn that the great political truth of our day is contain the sentiment, recently announced by the distinguished Sen-ator from Massachusetts, "We are in an age of progress."

And the eloquent remarks of Mr. Canning, when placed in circumstances bearing some resemblance to ours, may lessen apprehension among those—and there are many of them in this country—who believe that no good can come out of our American Nazareth, but that what comes from

cause I am sure it is not a Senatorial one, but because it is

entrenched behind barriers which reason cannot overcome. To such, not here but elsewhere, the example of the French

England is best and wisest.

"Those persons," said that distinguished man, and in a similar spirit with that displayed by the Senator from Kenupon a line with the progress of political knowledge, and to adapt its course to the varying circumstances of the world. Such an attempt is branded as an indication of mischievous intentions." He recommends "the pressing of generous and noble sentiments into the service of his country."

Too much caution is not wisdom, though rashness may be

sociations belong to a past generation.

If there are any here so fastidious as to desire plain truths After the political catastrophe came the catastrophe of vengeance, still more afflicting to humanity. The love of power
being gratified, the love of revenge claimed its hour of trimend to them to go back and learn wisdom from the discus-And we'l did it enjoy it. The world, in the darkest sions in the English House of Commons and in our own umph. And wer did it enjoy it. The world, in the darkest period of its history, has rarely witnessed such scenes of gratuitous cruelty as marked the establishment of Austrian supremacy over unhappy. Hungary. The moral tendencies of Brougham and Clay—I use these names historically—those

Mr. President, there is one topic I desire briefly to touch. in this case, the efforts of true and tried patriots, men who do In the allusions I have seen in many of the papers, and in ces of this kind during a period of many years. But the Austrian code, in principle and practice, outdracos Draco, and Jeffries himself loses half his claim to infamous distinction Minister at Vienna equal in character and experience to Franklin or Jefferson, it ought not to change, in the slightest I am not going to spread before you a map of these enormities. They have resounded through both hemispheres for higher nature than any question of personal qualifications. many months. I shall merely glance at a few general facts, that the true character of Austrian supremacy may be justly

But, sir, I owe it to the relations subsisting between that gentleman and myself thus publicly to say, that if I were

Let the patriot leader himself speak. In his letter to Lord called upon to give my vote upon his nomination, divested of sisted between us. I consider him fully competent to discharge religion, he makes this powerful appeal:

"Time presses; our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man; my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at heaven, as I have lived. But I am also a husband, son, and without any danger of being misunderstood. But, sir, while